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German edition, that the reviewer must compare the present volume. The following are some of the more important changes: Lecture II, "Sensation, Association, Action," has new paragraphs on the development of the brain in the vertebrate series; Lecture III, "Stimulus, Sensation," a new derivation of Fechner's measurement-formula, and modifications in the discussion of Weber's law; Lecture IV, "Taste, Smell, Cutaneous Sensations and Sensations of Movement," a paragraph on the static sense and the alimentary organic sensations; Lecture V, "Sensations of Hearing," remarks on the timbre of vowels; Lecture VI, "Sight" (the whole lecture has been revised, with the assistance of Professor Koenig), paragraphs on visual perceptions of movement and on certain optical illusions; Lecture VII, "Temporal Attributes and Affective Tone of Sensations," added remarks on after-images, references to the time-sense, and changes in matter and arrangement throughout the second half of the lecture; Lectures IX and X, minor additions in the discussion of emotion and of association of ideas; Lecture XI, paragraphs on the activity experience in attention, and on the relation of attention to intensity of sensation; Lecture XIV, new matter in the paragraphs dealing with the development of action and with simple reaction experiments; Lecture XV, consideration of objections to the associative theory of will. The new indices, of subjects and authors, are most welcome, as are the numerous citations of recent literature in the foot notes.

It is plain, from this summary, that the fourth German is a great improvement upon the second English edition of the *Leitfaden*. It is regrettable that Professor Ziehen has seen fit to retain the polemical treatment of Wundt's apperception theory in text and preface. He has, apparently, never understood that theory; though a reading of the *Grundriss* and *Vorlesungen*, in their recent issues, would be amply sufficient to show him that he has misrepresented Wundt's doctrine.

E. B. T.

Yetta Ségal, by H. J. ROLLIN. New York, G. W. Dillingham & Co., 1898. pp. 174.

Yetta Ségal is a novel, the aim of which is to familiarize the public with the idea of race-mixture as the final step in the mental and physical development of mankind. In the course of the story an American Jewess marries a man who is part American, part negro, and part Spaniard; and a Japanese woman, one of whose grandparents was European, finds a husband who is half English and half Swede.

With the merits of the story as story we are not here concerned. There can, however, be no doubt of the psychological importance of the fact upon which the author—apart from his references to the Antilles and citations of Herbert Spencer—lays stress: the fact that, in a civilized community, "positive assurance is now impossible as to the racial purity of any individual."

L'Enseignement Intégral," ALEXIS BERTRAND, Professeur de Philosophie à l'Université de Lyon. Félix Alcan, Paris, 1898.

"Unified instruction" is really, according to the author, instruction in all the human sciences for every human being. This book is another and strong appeal for reform in the lack of popular education. Whatever secondary education exists, is not well suited to all classes. There is an aristocracy of learning, whereas there should be perfect equality. No provision is made for the instruction of the sons and daughters of mechanics, laborers and farmers, and these, the mass of the people, are as capable as any of profiting thereby. The great gap comes between the ages of thirteen and twenty.

Descartes and Comte, as national philosophers, are taken as guides